

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

ORDER

As Amended June 1, 1993 - Effective July 1, 1993

PLAN FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT OF 1964,  
AS AMENDED 18 U.S.C. §3006A

Pursuant to the Report Of The Committee To Evaluate The Performance Of The Criminal Justice Act Plan For The District of Massachusetts, presented on April 27, 1993, and pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended, 18 U.S.C. §3006A ("CJA"), the judges of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts (the "District Court") have adopted the following plan (the "Plan") for the adequate representation of any person otherwise financially unable to obtain adequate representation, and:

- (1) who is charged with a felony, misdemeanor (other than a petty offense as defined in 18 U.S.C. §1, unless the defendant faces the likelihood of loss of liberty), juvenile delinquency (see 18 U.S.C. §5034), a violation of probation or parole; or
- (2) who is under arrest, when such representation is required by law; or
- (3) who is in custody as a material witness, or seeking collateral relief, as provided in 18 U.S.C. §3006A(g); or
- (4) for whom the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution requires the appointment of counsel or for whom, in a case in which he or she faces loss of liberty, any federal law requires the appointment of counsel; or
- (5) who is facing a parole termination hearing pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §4211(c).

Representation shall include counsel and investigative, expert and other services necessary for an adequate defense [see 18 U.S.C. §3006A(e)].

I.

PROVISION FOR FURNISHING COUNSEL

A. Federal Public Defender and Private Counsel

This Plan provides for the furnishing of legal services by a Federal Public Defender Organization, supervised by a Federal Public Defender ("FPD"). In addition, this Plan provides for the continued appointment and compensation of private counsel in a substantial proportion of cases.

## B. Allocation of Representation

The court in its discretion will determine whether any party entitled to representation will be represented by the Federal Public Defender Organization or by private counsel. Insofar as practicable, private attorney appointments will be made in forty (40) to fifty (50) percent of the cases. For the sole purpose of allocation of cases as between private attorneys and the Federal Public Defender Organization, a "case" shall be deemed to be each defendant or other individual for whom counsel is appointed under the terms of the Criminal Justice Act, as amended, 18 U.S.C. §3006A.

## II.

### THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT BOARD AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

#### A. The Board

The District Court shall establish a Criminal Justice Act Board ("CJA Board") consisting of ten private attorneys who agree to serve without compensation, and the FPD, who shall serve ex officio. A district judge, a magistrate judge, and the Clerk of the District Court, or the Clerk's designee, shall be appointed as liaisons with the CJA Board. The CJA Board shall be responsible for:

- (1) Implementing the Mentoring Program described below;
- (2) Annually evaluating applications and recommending to the District Court reappointments and new appointments to the CJA Panel of private attorneys for the Eastern Section of the District;
- (3) Providing guidance concerning the FPD's office in response to requests from the FPD and on its own initiative;
- (4) Working with the FPD to provide training programs for CJA Panel attorneys and other members of the criminal defense bar;
- (5) Generally representing the interests of the CJA program in the District of Massachusetts (the "District");
- (6) Receiving, reviewing and making recommendations to the District Court concerning any comments or concerns regarding: (a) the performance of CJA Panel attorneys, (b) the fairness or functioning of the CJA Panel appointment process, or (c) the processing of CJA Panel payment vouchers; and

(7) Annually reporting to the District Court on the performance of the CJA Plan and, if appropriate, recommending revisions to it.

The ten private attorneys on the CJA Board shall be appointed by the District Court to serve staggered three-year terms. At least four members shall not be on any CJA Panel. Also, at least one member shall be from the Western Section of the District, and at least one member shall be from the Central Section of the District. The District Court shall designate the Chair of the CJA Board from among these ten members, to serve for a two-year term. The Chair may create one or more subcommittees of the CJA Board to handle specific areas of responsibility. The District Court shall also designate the district judge and the magistrate judge to serve as liaisons to the CJA Board. The Clerk of the District Court shall either serve as liaison, or designate a member of the Clerk's staff to serve as liaison to the CJA Board, and shall provide administrative support to the CJA Board.

B. The Advisory Committee

There shall also be established a CJA Advisory Committee of up to 25 private attorneys with substantial experience in criminal matters in the District Court and who agree to serve without compensation. The CJA Board shall select the members of the CJA Advisory Committee. Members of the CJA Advisory Committee shall be available for consultation by CJA Panel members, for participation in training programs, and for advice and assistance as may be requested by the CJA Board.

III.

FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER ORGANIZATION

A. Establishment

The District Court has determined that the use of a Federal Public Defender Organization, as defined in 18 U.S.C. §3006A(h)(2)(A), serving the District of Massachusetts, will facilitate the representation of persons entitled to the appointment of counsel under the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended, and that the District of Massachusetts is a district in which at least two hundred (200) persons annually require the appointment of counsel, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §3006A(h)(1) pertaining to the qualifications necessary to establish such an organization. A Federal Public Defender Organization has been established, with headquarters in Boston, Massachusetts, capable of rendering defense services on appointment throughout the District of Massachusetts.

B. New Hampshire Branch Office

The FPD is authorized to establish a branch office in Concord, New Hampshire, to provide defense services on appointment throughout the District of New Hampshire. Such branch office shall be under the supervision of the FPD for the District of Massachusetts, and to the extent the caseload in each district permits, and pursuant to the direction of the FPD, the staff of either office shall be available to assist the staff of the other office.

C. Governing Provisions

The Federal Public Defender Organization shall operate pursuant to the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §3006A(h) (2) (A), as well as the Guidelines for the Administration of the Criminal Justice Act, promulgated by the United States Judicial Conference pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §3006A(i).

D. Private Practice

Neither the Federal Public Defender nor any appointed staff attorney may engage in the private practice of law.

E. Reports and Budget

The Federal Public Defender shall submit to the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, at the time and in the form prescribed by the Director, reports of his or her activities and the financial position and proposed budget of his or her office. Copies of such reports shall be furnished to the District Court and to the Judicial Council of the First Circuit.

F. Roster of Staff

The Federal Public Defender shall furnish to the District Court the initial roster of the personnel of his or her staff and shall thereafter report any changes thereto to the District Court.

G. Staffing and Recruitment

The FPD's office shall be staffed to accept 50 to 60% of the CJA appointments annually. Efforts should be made to assure that the FPD and the staff of the FPD's office are both highly qualified and sensitive to the diverse population they represent. This should include efforts to assure that minorities and women are appropriately represented in these positions.

#### H. Training and Resources

The FPD's office shall take the lead in providing educational programs for the CJA Panel and other members of the bar. Such training is important to enhancing the quality of representation of indigents and to making the CJA Panel accessible to able attorneys who have limited federal criminal experience. Similarly, the FPD's office shall serve as a central repository for materials which may be valuable to members of the CJA Panel, such as legal memoranda on recurring issues and jury instructions.

### IV.

#### PANEL OF PRIVATE ATTORNEYS

##### A. Panel List - Eastern Section of the District

The District Court shall approve, and regularly review and revise a list of private attorneys to serve as the CJA Panel for the Eastern Section of the District of Massachusetts, based at Boston, and shall annually beginning in 1995 approve a list of attorneys to fill the vacancies of those CJA Panel members whose terms have expired. Panel attorneys should receive about 40 to 50% of the total CJA appointments annually. The size of the Panel should be such that this ratio will provide at least two appointments per Panel attorney each year. CJA Panel members shall serve for staggered, three year terms and be eligible for, although not assured, reappointment, provided however that for those panel attorneys appointed to the panel as of June 1, 1993, the appointments shall be for staggered terms of two, three and four years. The CJA Board shall, beginning in 1995, annually solicit new applications for the Panel, as possible replacements for the one third of the panel whose term shall expire each year, and shall then make appropriate recommendations to the District Court. Panel attorneys may be reappointed to further three-year terms, but must complete a new application, and incumbents shall be eligible for, but not assured, reappointment.

##### B. Panel List - Western and Central Sections of the District

The judicial officers sitting in the Western Section shall maintain a list of attorneys who have applied to serve on the panel for the Western Section, and who have been determined by the judicial officers to be qualified to provide such representation to indigents. The judicial officers sitting in the Central Section shall maintain a list of attorneys who have applied to serve on the panel for the Central Section, and who have been determined by the judicial officers to be qualified to provide such representation to indigents. However, when any

judicial officers are sitting in the Eastern Section of the District, they shall utilize the panel and procedures set forth herein for the Eastern Section.

C. Criteria for Panel Membership

The minimum criteria for membership on any CJA Panel are that each attorney:

- (1) Be a member in good standing of the bar of the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts and the bar of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court;
- (2) Have at least five years experience as a member of the bar;
- (3) Have sufficient experience to furnish high quality representation to criminal defendants in the District Court;
- (4) Be familiar with (a) the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure; (b) the Federal Rules of Evidence; (c) the Bail Reform Act of 1984, (d) the Federal Sentencing Guidelines; and (e) such other statutes and rules as may be enacted from time to time with respect to criminal cases in the District Court;
- (5) Agree to accept appointments in the full range of CJA cases; and
- (6) Demonstrate an interest and experience in the practice of criminal law, or have other equivalent experience.

D. Application Process

The application process shall be publicized in the Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly and other relevant publications, and local bar associations shall be enlisted in the effort to solicit applications, with particular emphasis on recruiting members of minority groups and women. Each revision of a list should seek to assure that the CJA Panel is accessible to newcomers and reflects the diversity of the defendant population and of the bar.

E. Mentoring Program

A Mentoring Program, based in Boston, shall be established by the CJA Board to provide an opportunity for up to 30 attorneys, who at present lack the experience to serve on the CJA Panel, who apply to work without compensation on CJA cases with members of the Panel who agree to serve as mentors, and with the Federal Public Defender's office. Applicants to the Mentoring Program may be accepted from the Western and Central Sections of

the District, but may be required to travel to Boston to participate in the program. Participation in this program would contribute to the development of the qualifications necessary to serve on the CJA Panel, but should not assure automatic future admission to the CJA Panel. In selecting participants for this program, however, consideration should be given to whether an individual would, if eventually made a member, contribute to the diversity of the CJA Panel.

F. Special Lists of Panel Attorneys

The CJA Board may, as part of its continuing evaluation of this Plan, consider the possible need for additional lists, based on foreign language fluency, to better provide indigent representation to non-English speaking defendants. The CJA Board may then make appropriate recommendations to the District Court, which may adopt such further lists as it deems appropriate.

G. Record Keeping

1. The Clerk of the District Court shall maintain a current computerized roster of all attorneys included on the CJA Panel list for the Eastern Section of the District, as approved by the District Court with current office addresses and telephone numbers. The deputy clerk in charge in the Western Section, and the deputy clerk in charge in the Central Section, shall each also maintain a current roster of all attorneys included on the CJA Panel list for such section. Records shall also be maintained by the Clerk of the District Court and his or her deputies in a manner which will permit judicial officers and the CJA Board to monitor the rate of appointments to the FPD's office and to the CJA Panel, and to monitor the distribution of appointments among members of the CJA Panel.

V.

APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

A. Selection of Counsel - Eastern Section of the District

The judicial officers sitting in the Eastern Section of the District shall appoint counsel for indigent individuals in criminal matters. As set forth above, a centralized, computerized list of CJA Panel members shall be maintained by the Clerk's office and utilized by all judicial officers. If the FPD is not appointed in a particular case, the name(s) of counsel to be appointed in that case shall be randomly generated from the centralized list of CJA Panel members, by a computer program designed to distribute appointments equally, in a manner similar to the assignment of cases among the district judges. There shall be a presumption that such system shall be utilized by the

judicial officer until the system has identified a panel member available to be appointed, and that the first available CJA Panel attorney identified by this process will be appointed. However, in exceptional circumstances, a judicial officer shall have the discretion to appoint an attorney not on the CJA Panel, or a CJA Panel member whose name was not generated by the computerized process, in order to serve the interests of justice, judicial economy, or continuity in representation, or if there is some other compelling circumstance warranting his or her appointment. A record concerning any such exceptional appointment shall be prepared by the appointing judicial officer, and the Clerk's office shall maintain such record and other documentation, separate from the case file, concerning each appointment and containing sufficient information to monitor the performance of the appointment process.

B. Selection of Counsel - Western and Central Sections of the District

The judicial officers sitting in the Western and Central Sections of the District shall appoint counsel for indigent individuals in criminal matters. Such appointment shall normally be made from the list of CJA Panel attorneys maintained in each section. Although the small volume of CJA cases and the small number of CJA Panel attorneys in each section makes a random assignment not feasible, the appointing judicial officers shall attempt to provide a fair distribution of appointments among the CJA Panel attorneys. In exceptional circumstances, a judicial officer shall have the discretion to appoint an attorney not on the CJA Panel, in order to serve the interests of justice, judicial economy, or continuity in representation, or if there is some other compelling circumstance warranting his or her appointment. A record concerning any such exceptional appointment shall be prepared by the appointing judicial officer, and the deputy clerk in charge in each section shall maintain and regularly forward to the Clerk's office such record and other documentation, separate from the case file, concerning each appointment and containing sufficient information to monitor the performance of the appointment process.

Nothing herein shall prohibit a judicial officer from appointing the FPD or a member of his staff as counsel in cases in the Western or Central Sections of the District of Massachusetts.

C. Process of Appointment

In every criminal case in which the defendant is charged with a felony or a misdemeanor (other than a petty offense as defined in 18 U.S.C. §1, unless the defendant faces the likelihood of loss of liberty), or with juvenile delinquency by the commission of an act which, if committed by an adult would be



such a felony or misdemeanor, or with a violation of probation or parole, or for whom the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution requires the appointment of counsel or for whom, in a case in which he or she faces loss of liberty, any federal law requires the appointment of counsel, and the defendant appears without counsel, the judicial officer shall advise the defendant that he or she has the right to be represented by counsel and that counsel will be appointed if the defendant is financially unable to afford adequate representation. Unless the defendant waives representation by counsel in writing, the judicial officer, if satisfied after appropriate inquiry and after a financial affidavit has been executed by the defendant, that he or she is financially unable to obtain counsel, shall appoint counsel to represent the defendant. A defendant may not choose the counsel who shall provide representation, but may state any objection he or she may have to a counsel whose appointment is under consideration. Appointment of counsel may be made retroactive to include representation furnished pursuant to the Plan prior to appointment. The judicial officer shall appoint separate counsel for defendants having interests that cannot be represented by the same counsel or when other good cause is shown. All statements made by a defendant in requesting counsel or during the inquiry into eligibility shall be either (a) by affidavit sworn to before a judicial officer, a court clerk or his or her deputy, or a notary public, or (b) under oath in open court before a judicial officer.

#### D. Scope of Representation

A person for whom counsel is appointed shall be represented at every stage of the proceedings from his or her initial appearance before the judicial officer through appeal, including ancillary matters appropriate to the proceedings. If the magistrate judge appoints counsel to represent a defendant and the defendant is later before a district judge in connection with the same charge, the same counsel shall appear before the district judge to represent the defendant until the district judge has had the opportunity to make an independent determination as to whether appointment of counsel in the proceedings before the district judge is appropriate and, if so, who should be appointed. If at any time after appointment of counsel the judicial officer finds that the person is financially able to obtain counsel or to make partial payment for the representation, the judicial officer may terminate the appointment of counsel or authorize payment as provided in the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended, 18 U.S.C. §3006A(f), as the interests of justice may dictate. If at any stage of the proceedings, including an appeal, the judicial officer finds that a person is financially unable to pay counsel whom he or she retained, the judicial officer may appoint counsel as provided in the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended, and authorize payment as therein provided, as the interests of justice may

dictate. The judicial officer in the interests of justice may substitute one appointed counsel for another at any stage of the proceedings.

E. Representation For Individuals Other Than Defendants

Any person in custody as a material witness; seeking relief under §§2241, 2254, or 2255 of title 28, or §4245 of title 18, United States Code, or facing a parole termination hearing pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §4211(c) may be furnished representation pursuant to this Plan whenever the judicial officer determines that the interests of justice so require and such person is financially unable to afford adequate representation. As noted, such appointments are discretionary pursuant to the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended, 18 U.S.C. §3006A(g), and payment for such representation shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Act and this Plan.

VI.

PAYMENT FOR REPRESENTATION BY PRIVATE COUNSEL

A. General Principles

The provisions of this Plan with respect to payment for representation shall be construed and administered in accordance with paragraph IX of the Report of the Committee to Implement the Criminal Justice Act dated December 15, 1970, which states that:

"The hourly rates of compensation are designated and intended to be maximum rates and will be treated as such. In fixing the rate, the judge will bear in mind the qualification of attorneys and the relative difficulties encountered in presenting the case. These changes in the hourly rates were made, as Committee testimony makes clear, to meet the changes in the price structure of the nation since the original Act was passed. They are not intended to change the basic and underlying philosophy of the Act that the bar of the nation owes a responsibility to represent persons financially unable to retain counsel and that the compensation provided is not intended to equal private counsel fees."

In keeping with that philosophy, when charges in excess of the statutory maximum are sought, it is to be only in the unusual case involving extended and complex representation.

B. Hourly Rates

Any private attorney appointed under this Plan shall, at the conclusion of the representation or any segment thereof, be compensated at a rate not exceeding that set by the Judicial Conference of the United States for the District, and funded by the Congress of the United States. Such attorney shall be reimbursed for expenses reasonably incurred, including the costs of transcripts authorized by the judicial officer.

C. Maximum Amounts

For representation of a defendant before the judicial officer, the compensation to be paid to a private attorney appointed under this Plan shall not exceed \$3,500 for each attorney in a case in which one or more felonies are charged, and \$1,000 for each attorney in a case in which only misdemeanors are charged. For representation in connection with a post-trial motion made after entry of judgment, a parole or probation revocation proceeding, or for a discretionary appointment as provided in the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended, 18U.S.C. §3006A(g), the compensation shall not exceed \$750 for each attorney in each proceeding in each court.

D. Waiving Maximum Amounts

Payment in excess of any maximum amount provided in the previous paragraph may be made for extended or complex representation whenever the district judge before whom the representation was rendered, or the magistrate judge, if the representation was furnished exclusively before him or her, certifies that the amount of the excess payment is necessary to provide fair compensation and the payment is approved by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit or the Chief Judge's delegate.

E. Filing Claims

A separate claim for compensation and reimbursement shall be made to the District Court for representation before the judicial officer. The claimant shall promptly file his claim with the Clerk of the District Court for the District of Massachusetts who is authorized to select one of his or her deputies to coordinate duties assigned under this Plan. Each claim shall be supported by a sworn written statement specifying the time expended, services rendered, and expenses incurred while the case was pending before the judicial officer, and the compensation and reimbursement applied for or received in the same case from any other source. The judicial officer shall fix the compensation and reimbursement to be paid to the attorney. In cases where representation is furnished exclusively before a magistrate judge, the claim shall be submitted to the magistrate

judge who shall fix the compensation and reimbursement to be paid to the attorney. In cases where representation is furnished other than before the magistrate judge, the district court, or an appellate court, the district court shall fix the compensation and reimbursement to be paid.

Whenever compensation is to be fixed by the court, the judge most familiar with the matter shall have authority to act, or in his absence or in the event of any uncertainty, the chief judge or the emergency judge may act for the court.

F. New Trials

For purposes of compensation and other payments authorized under the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended, and this Plan, an order by a court granting a new trial shall be deemed to initiate a new case.

G. Appeals

If a defendant is convicted following trial, counsel appointed hereunder shall advise the defendant of his or her right to appeal and of his or her right to counsel on appeal, and this obligation shall not be affected or diminished by similar advice given to the defendant by the judicial officer. If a defendant does wish to appeal, counsel shall file a timely notice of appeal and shall continue to represent the defendant unless, or until he or she is relieved by the court of appeals.

VII.

SERVICES OTHER THAN COUNSEL  
[18 U.S.C. §3006A(e)]

A. Upon Request

Counsel for any person who is financially unable to obtain investigative, expert, or other services necessary for an adequate defense may request them in an ex parte application. Upon finding, after appropriate inquiry in an ex parte proceeding, that the services are necessary and that the person is financially unable to obtain them, the district judge, or the magistrate judge if the services are required in connection with a matter over which the magistrate judge has jurisdiction, shall authorize counsel to obtain the services requested. The maximum which may be paid to a person for services so authorized shall not exceed \$1,000 exclusive of reimbursement for expenses reasonably incurred, unless payment in excess of that limit is certified by the district judge, or by the magistrate judge if the services were rendered in connection with a case disposed of entirely before the magistrate judge, as necessary to provide

fair compensation for services of an unusual character or duration, and the amount of the excess payment is approved by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit or the Chief Judge's delegate

B. Without Prior Request

Counsel appointed under the Criminal Justice Act, as amended, and this Plan may obtain, subject to later review, investigative, expert, or other services without prior authorization if necessary for an adequate defense. The total cost of services obtained without prior authorization may not exceed \$300 and expenses reasonably incurred, and payment in excess of that amount may not be approved.

C. Federal Public Defender Organization

The provisions of this section do not apply to the Federal Public Defender Organization established by and operating under this Plan.

VIII.

RECEIPT OF OTHER PAYMENTS

Whenever the judicial officer finds that funds are available for payment from or on behalf of a person furnished representation under the Criminal Justice Act, as amended, and this Plan, the judicial officer may authorize or direct that such funds be paid to the appointed attorney, to any person authorized to render investigative, expert, or other services, or to the District Court for deposit in the Treasury. Except as so authorized or directed, no such person may request or accept any payment or promise of payment for providing services or representation to a defendant.

IX.

MISCELLANEOUS

A. Forms

Where standard forms have been approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States or an appropriate Committee thereof and have been distributed by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, such forms shall be used by the District Court, the Clerk, the judicial officers, the Federal Public Defender Organization, and private counsel appointed under the Criminal Justice Act, as amended, and this Plan.

B. Guidelines for the Administration of the Criminal Justice Act

The judicial officers, Clerk of the District Court, Federal Public Defender Organization, and private attorneys appointed under the Criminal Justice Act, as amended, and this Plan, shall comply with the provisions of the Judicial Conference's Guidelines for the Administration of the Criminal Justice Act.

X.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This plan shall take effect immediately upon its approval by the Judicial Council of the First Circuit, or on July 1, 1993, whichever is later. It shall supersede the Plan for Implementing the Criminal Justice Act of 1964, as amended, adopted by this District Court on February 23, 1971, effective on March 1, 1971, and as amended by this District Court and effective December 19, 1979, except counsel appointed under the 1979 Plan to represent particular defendants shall be authorized to complete the services for which they were appointed and shall be entitled to be paid under the 1979 Plan for such services and expenses.

THE FOREGOING PLAN IS AMENDED BY THE JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATESDISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, AS OF THIS 1STDAY OF JUNE, 1993.

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Joseph L. Tauro  
Chief Judge

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A. David Mazzone  
District Judge

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Robert E. Keeton  
District Judge

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Rya W. Zobel  
District Judge

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William G. Young  
District Judge

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Mark L. Wolf  
District Judge

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Douglas P. Woodlock  
District Judge

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Edward F. Harrington  
District Judge

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Nathaniel M. Gorton  
District Judge

THE FOREGOING PLAN IS APPROVED BY THE JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF THE  
FIRST CIRCUIT AS OF THE \_\_\_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

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Vincent Flanagan, Circuit Executive  
Secretary to the Judicial Council

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

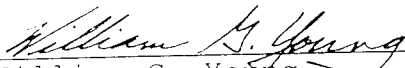
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ORDER AMENDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT PLAN

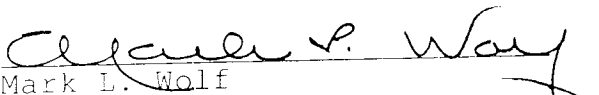
The Plan for Implementing the Criminal Justice Act of 1964 (as amended 18 U.S.C. §3006A), as most recently amended by Order of June 1, 1993 (effective July 1, 1993) is hereby amended by striking section B of Part. III ("New Hampshire Branch Office") and substituting the following:


B. New Hampshire and Rhode Island Branch Offices

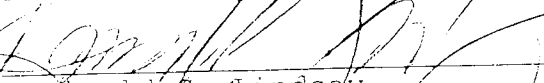
The FPD is authorized to establish a branch office in Concord, New Hampshire and a branch office in Providence, Rhode Island to provide defense services on appointment throughout the District of New Hampshire and the District of Rhode Island, respectively. Such branch offices shall be under the supervision of the FPD for the District of Massachusetts, and to the extent the caseload in each district permits, and pursuant to the direction of the FPD, the staff of each office shall be available to assist the staff of the other offices.

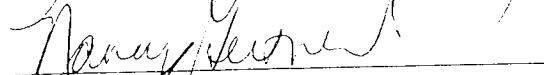
  
William G. Young  
Chief Judge

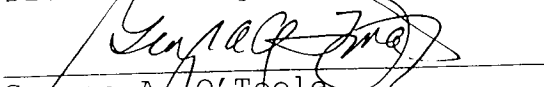
  
Robert E. Keeton  
District Judge

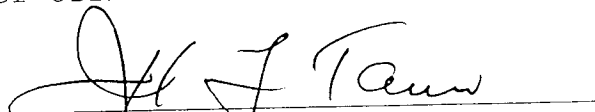
  
Mark L. Wolf  
District Judge

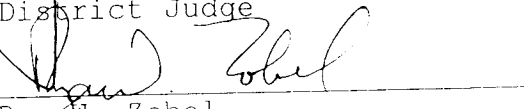
  
Nathaniel M. Gorton  
District Judge

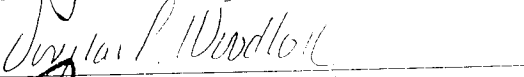
  
Reginald C. Lindsay  
District Judge

  
Nancy Gertner  
District Judge

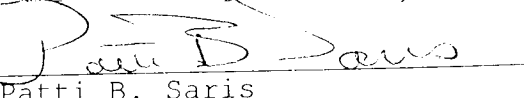
  
George A. O'Toole  
District Judge

  
Joseph L. Tauro  
District Judge

  
Rya W. Zobel  
District Judge

  
Douglas P. Woodlock  
District Judge

  
Richard G. Stearns  
District Judge

  
Patti B. Saris  
District Judge

  
Michael A. Ponsor  
District Judge